

## THE WAR IN FRANCE.

## The French Retreating to Besancon.

## MANTEUFFEL'S ARMY IN THEIR REAR.

## Attempt of Bourbaki to Commit Suicide.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 27, 1871.

A despatch from Bordeaux, dated to-day, states that it is officially announced that General Clinchard has been appointed to the command of the First Army in place of General Bourbaki, no longer able to perform active service.

The latter seems to have, in a moment of mental aberration, attempted unsuccessfully to commit suicide with a pistol.

## THE FRENCH WITHDRAWING TO BESANCON.

A despatch from Versailles says General Bourbaki is withdrawing to Besancon. A portion of the German Army of the South is in pursuit. Bourbaki's loss in his attack upon General Von Werder's army was fully ten thousand men. There is great suffering among the French, and their sick and wounded have been abandoned by the retreating army.

MANTEUFFEL IN THE REAR.

The remainder of General Manteuffel's army have interrupted communications in Bourbaki's rear, and now occupy St. Vitz, Quingy and Mouchard Junction.

## GENERAL WAR NEWS.

## Faidherbe Preparing to Defend Dunkirk.

## Active Campaign of the Germans in the North.

## CAMBRAI AND MANBEUGE THREATENED.

## A Godson of the Empress Augusta Captured.

## Great Number of French Prisoners in Germany.

## SUCCESS OF THE LAST PRUSSIAN LOAN.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 27, 1871.

General Faidherbe is at Dunkirk, making preparations for the defense of the town.

ACTIVE GERMAN CAMPAIGN IN THE NORTH.

A despatch from Brussels says the Germans are before Manbeuge and that a bombardment of that town is expected. The citizens are preparing to defend the place.

The siege of Launierchere has been raised.

CAMBRAI THREATENED.

The Prussians are concentrating at St. Quentin and Amiens and have reappeared before Cambrai and occupied Margoil. The city of Cambrai is exposed to a bombardment.

## A GODSON OF THE EMPRESS AUGUSTA CAPTURED.

The freebooters have surprised a party of tubians and captured a godson of the Empress Augusta. They refused to exchange him for a French prisoner and have placed him in hospital.

## FRENCH PRISONERS IN GERMANY.

The number of French prisoners of war in Germany on the 1st of January was 11,160 officers and 333,885 men.

## THE PRUSSIAN LOAN.

The books for the Prussian loan have been closed with a subscription largely in excess of the required amount.

## A STATUE FOR VON MOLTKE.

The ladies of Munich have resolved to present a laurel wreath to the Emperor William and to erect a statue of General Von Moltke.

## MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

The flight of the French to the island of Jersey is unabated.

The French have destroyed the bridge of Ocrey, near the town of Laroche, capturing thereby a few prisoners.

The town of Sable, twenty-seven miles west-southwest of Le Mans, has been occupied by 2,000 Germans, with artillery and cavalry.

## AUSTRIA AND NORTH GERMANY.

Parliamentary Announcement of the Completion of German Unity—Hungary Intact.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 27, 1871.

I am enabled to report by telegraph to the HERALD that during the progress of a debate in the lower chamber of the Austro-Hungarian Parliament the statement was made by the Ministers "that the reconstruction of Germany was now a fixed fact, and that, with the free assent of Hungary, the Germanization of Hungary was not involved and their neutrality was not threatened by this happy solution of the problem of German unity."

## THE GERMAN PARLIAMENT.

Count Beust Endorsed by the Legislators.

During the sitting of the Austro-Hungarian Parliament, to which I referred in a previous despatch, today a motion for the dissolution of the secret service fund was warmly opposed, all the speakers expressing the fullest confidence "in the honor and patriotism of Count Beust."

## CUBA.

## Herald Special Report from Havana.

## Surrender of General Cornelio Porro and Other Insurgents.

## Human Policy of the Captain General.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, Jan. 28, 1871.

The rumor that General Cornelio Porro has availed himself of the clemency of Captain General Valmaseda is confirmed. He came into Puerto Principe with thirty armed men and a number of his officers on the 19th inst. General Porro was accompanied also by his uncle, Don Nicolas Porro, and family, Don Manuel Artega Verrero and others. This affair has created a good deal of excitement, and is the most important result yet obtained by Valmaseda's generous policy. It will be remembered that strenuous efforts General De Rodas, who well knew General Porro's influence, and appreciated the power he would exert in the pacification of the Central Department, made to secure his surrender. Porro says, in a private letter to one of his friends in this city, that he is well received by the Spanish population of Puerto Principe, as well as by the soldiers and volunteers, who lay great stress on this event; and as he has not yet lost the favor of the country people, which he always enjoyed in such an eminent degree, his power in behalf of peace is still as important as ever. I told you a week ago that Porro's surrender would be tantamount to the end of this insurrection, and now that he has yielded, it is so generally regarded. It is asserted on the one hand that Porro was induced to take this step owing to a disagreement between him and General Ignacio Agramonte, but it is further stated that the rest of Porro's party will soon surrender—a declaration which also conflicts with the statement circulated here to some extent, that the men he brought with him are only those who were badly armed. There seems to be but little ground for these assertions, and it is rumored that General Bernabe De Varona, better known as Benibita, will soon follow Porro's example. Dr. Justo Del Rio and family, Mrs. Risco being an American lady, have also surrendered themselves.

General Porro has been most kindly dealt with by the Spanish authorities, and his liberty has been in no way restrained. The same lenient policy has also been manifested towards the prisoners captured from the Hornet, the court martial which tried them sentencing only two of them to imprisonment for six years; the other six, all of whom were Colombians, were allowed to leave the island.

## THE SPANISH CROWN.

## National Union Against the Italian King.

## Party Distinctions Obliterated by Nativist Feeling—Amadeus' Life Said to be in Danger.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28, 1871.

A private letter received here to-day from a gentleman in Jerez de la Frontera gives some account of the sentiments of the Spanish people there toward the new King Amadeus.

The writer states that the priests, the nobles, the republicans, the Carlists and the Montpensierists are united in their feelings of national opposition to his Majesty, and then adds:—"If the King shall eventually escape the fate which Maximilian met in Mexico, it will be looked upon almost as a miracle."

## Cabinet Circular to the Foreign Governments—Peace with All Men, and Cordial and Friendly to the Pope.

MADRID, Jan. 27, 1871.

I have already informed you by cable telegram that the Spanish Cabinet was about to expound the national policy in an official circular which would be addressed by the Foreign Minister to the crowns and peoples abroad.

The correctness of my information is verified to-day by the fact that Minister Señor Martos, Foreign Secretary, has issued a circular to diplomatic representatives of Spain throughout the world upon the situation and policy of the monarchy.

The state paper praises in the highest terms the devotion of the ex-Rector Serrano and the late General Prim to the welfare of Spain, and says that "to their efforts is in a great degree due the improved finances of the kingdom."

The foreign policy of Spain is comprised in the words, "we desire to live at peace with all nations." The circular deplores the prolongation of the war between France and Prussia.

The Minister says that the accession of King Amadeus to the throne has already been recognized by the governments of France, Italy and Belgium, and concludes by stating that "the new government desires to re-establish the former cordial relations of Spain with the Pope."

## BRITISH ROYALTY.

## The Marriage Day of the Princess Louise—Preparations for a Grand Religious and Royal Ceremonial—The Bridal Trousseau.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 27, 1871.

The London Post newspaper, which is still regarded as a court, fashions and aristocratic organ, announces to-day that the marriage of her Royal Highness the Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne will be solemnized on Tuesday, the 21st of March.

Preparing for the Ceremony.

Considerable progress has been made with the preparations for the nuptials of the Princess and the Marquis. The Albert Memorial Chapel at the eastern end of St. George's Chapel, once known as Cardinal Wolsey's Chapel, is being prepared for the ceremony. The interior of the building will be transformed into tastefully fitted up assembly and returning rooms, and the stone pavement is being covered with a boarded flooring. The Albert Memorial Chapel is only separated from the east end of St. George's Chapel by the covered entrance to the cloisters, inhabited by the Dean and Canons of Windsor, and the marriage procession will, therefore, have to proceed but a short distance—in fact, but a few yards—to reach the altar in front of the altar.

With the view of affording proper accommodation for the numerous and distinguished persons who may be expected to attend the marriage, the exact number of sittings in the choir has been ascertained by the Court officials.

The Princess' trousseau is being prepared by the different Court tradespeople at Windsor, London and elsewhere.

## ITALY AND THE POPE.

## The National Movement to the Ancient Capital.

## Legislative Conciliation Towards the Chair of St. Peter.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 27, 1871.

I have telegrams from Florence, dated in the Italian capital yesterday, which report that the Italian Senate has adopted a resolution providing for the removal of the capital from Florence to Rome on the 30th of June.

The Senate of Italy has also, by a further resolution, declared its satisfaction with the engagements entered into by the Ministry concerning the guarantees of the independence of the Pope and the liberty and freedom of the Church.

## A New Rome—The Great Street Improver at Work.

LONDON, Jan. 27, 1871.

The famous street improver of Paris, Napoleon's favorite, the ex-Prince of the Seine, Baron Haussmann, is at Rome in consultation with the Italian authorities regarding the demolition of old buildings and the almost entire reconstruction of the city, in conformity with the requirements of the future capital of Italy.

## WASHINGTON.

## TIRED OF ENGLAND'S RULE.

## The Annexation Movement in the British Provinces.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23, 1871.

Tired of England's Rule—British Provinces Moving for Annexation to the United States. Mr. William B. O'Donoghue, who is here as the representative of the people of the Red River country, was presented to the President this morning by Senator Ramsey. He briefly explained the objects of his mission, which were more fully set forth in a memorial and petition of the people of that country, and which he delivered to the President.

He aided to the wrongs the people had suffered at the hands of the Canadian government and to the efforts they had made and were still making to establish their right to the territory and to secure their independence, with a view to annexation to the United States. To finally effect such annexation is the principal object of Mr. O'Donoghue's visit. He also told the President that he was in communication with many leading Canadians who were in favor of annexation, and he had reason to believe that the general sentiment of the people of that whole section, which was favorable to the idea, especially in the lower provinces, as Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and British Columbia, would soon find positive expression. He remarked that some encouragement on the part of the government of the United States would materially tend toward such outspoken expression of their feelings. He hoped the President, after carefully considering the memorial, would take such steps as he might deem proper to further the wishes of that people. The President received him very kindly, and in the course of the conversation expressed himself in general terms to the effect that if the people of that country should express a general desire for annexation to the United States our government and people would regard it as an evidence of a desire for improvement and progress, which would meet with a hearty response in this country.

## American Register for a Yankee Built Ship.

The owners of the ship Inspector, built at Belfast, Me., have petitioned the Treasury Department for a new American register under circumstances of a peculiar nature. During the rebellion the Inspector was put under the Hamburg flag in order to escape the rebel privateers, but the ownership has never changed. They now ask that it may again be placed under the protection of our own flag. The Secretary of the Treasury, however, declines that the national character of an American built ship once changed forfeits all title to a new register, and that it can only be given by a special act of Congress.

## Crowds of Visitors at the White House.

The President to-day received quite a large number of visitors, among them several senators and Representatives. Commissioner Pleasanton was with the President some time. Two or three delegations were also admitted to an audience, including one from Virginia, among them were Senator Lewis, Representative Platt, Supervisor Presbury and others who had business relative to certain changes in offices of that State.

## The Indian Bureau Investigations.

The sub-committee of the Committee on Appropriations continue their investigations as to the conduct of the Indian Bureau. Last night they examined two merchants of New York with reference to the purchase of goods for the Osage Indians, the object being to ascertain whether extraordinary prices were paid for them. It appeared from their testimony that the goods were sold at the lowest market price. General Meigs and Major Dr. Barry, of the Quartermaster's Department, were examined as to the contracts for transportation and whether the Indian Department could not have transported the goods under the contract with the War Department. Their testimony was to the effect that this could have been done, instead of by special contract.

## AFRICA.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

FLORENCE, Jan. 27, 1871.

Despatches from Tunis report that the difficulty which lately arose between the Italian Consul and the government of that country has been "amicably settled."

## VIEWS OF THE PAST.

JANUARY 23.

1870—William Townsend murdered by Jack Reynolds in New York.

1868—Academy of Music, Albany, destroyed by fire.

1867—Grand Buildings, Philadelphia, destroyed by fire.

1866—Napoleon married to Eugenie, Countess de Tele, in Notre Dame, Paris.

1865—Steamship Rhede Island wrecked at sea and thirty-two persons drowned.

1864—The French Assembly dissolved.

1863—King George III. of England died.

1862—The French defeated the Allies at Brienne, France.

1861—Thomas Paine born.

1860—Emanuel de Swedenborg born.

1859—Emperor Aurelian of Rome assassinated by his soldiers.

## BANQUET TO MINISTER SCHENCK.

A banquet was given last evening by William M. Everts, ex-Archbishop of the United States, to Senator Schenck, of Ohio, recently appointed to succeed Mr. Motley as Minister to England. The banquet was given at the Union Club Rooms, corner of Fifth Avenue and Twenty-first street, and had no political significance. No speeches were made. The guests were—Judge Pierpont, William B. Astor, Mr. Duncan, S. L. M. Barlow, Horace Greeley, General McDowell, Moses H. Grinnell, Judge Blatchford, E. M. Stoughton, Mr. Schuyler, Mr. Morton, Mr. Field, Mr. Blatchford, Mr. Beckwith, Mr. Ward, Mr. Russell, General Webb, General Schenck, William M. Everts, Sir John Ross, ex-Governor Morgan, E. D. Webster, William M. Morgan and E. M. Archibald, English Consul.

KILLED BY THE CAR.

Caroline Silverbrand, a lady, forty-four years of age, who resided in Fifth street, near Avenue A, was yesterday morning knocked down by the Peckskill down train, of the Hudson River road, while standing on the track in front of Spuyten Duyel station and killed. She had just gotten off the train and stepped on the west track when the down train, which she did not notice, came by and struck her.

## ANOTHER WESTERN RIVER HORROR.

## Dreadful Carnage on the Mississippi.

## Explosion on the Steamer W. B. Arthur, Near Memphis—The Boat Burns and Sinks—Sixty Lives Lost—Statement of the Survivors—Cowardice of Passengers—Afloat on Cotton Bales—List of the Saved.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 28, 1871.

The steamer H. B. Arthur, from New Orleans for Louisville, which left here late last night, exploded her boilers, fourteen miles above this city, at half-past one o'clock this morning, tearing away the forward part of the cabin and Texas. The boat then took fire and burned until the bow sunk. The night was very dark, and after the explosion most of the passengers rushed down to the lower deck, many in the confusion jumping into the river.

When the bow sunk the waves swept from the lower deck all who had gathered there. Captain Henry Broslaki, the commander, says he had retired half an hour before the explosion, and felt himself lifted up and knocked down by the stairs of the Texas, which fell upon him. He extricated himself, got an axe and cut his way out, saving himself, wife and child, whom he took to the ladies' cabin and left in charge of Alexander Frazer.

The boat took fire several times, but the Captain, with the assistance of several others, succeeded in extinguishing it. Had the cabin passengers remained in the cabin all would have been saved, but owing to the fright nearly all rushed down stairs. The Captain's leg was badly twisted and he had several contusions on the head. His wife and her sister were seriously hurt.

Captain J. A. Frazer, of Cincinnati, who was a passenger, says he and his wife were in bed, but not asleep, and when the explosion took place he ran out on the guard, and seeing the state of affairs, hastened to the cabin, and found that all the ladies, excepting his wife and Mrs. Broslaki, had left. He ascertained that the lifeboat had been taken away, and then turned his attention to putting out the fire. His feet were scorched, but beyond that he and his wife were uninjured.

About five o'clock this morning Captain Danke, of the tug Report, heard a man shouting on the river. A skiff was sent out and the man was rescued from a cotton bale. He was one of the survivors. Steam was raised on the tug Little Grant and Report and on the ferryboat Excelsior, which went to the scene and picked up several persons from cotton bales and planks on the way, and brought all that could be found to the city, many of whom were half dead and a large number badly hurt.

Five of the passengers took a lifeboat immediately after the explosion, went ashore and then turned the boat adrift. They were afterwards picked up by the steamer Excelsior, but were strongly denounced by the remaining survivors, who talked of lynching them.

The following is a list of the saved as far as is known—A. G. Chonoth, slightly burned, county, Pa.; Henry Root, of Concordia, Ill.; E. Harmon, of Arkansas; William Sloan, of Allegheny City; John Rice, Pat Robort, Edward Cress, of St. Louis; John Young, colored, of New Orleans; Charles Tribble, of Evansville; Archie White and wife, colored, of Bayo, La.; F. Deunis McKough, of Louisville; Charles Dodson, of Cincinnati; Charles Allen, of St. Paul; Lewis Harper, of St. Louis; John Shultz, of Clinton, Ill.; Mike Finn, of Louisville; William Racine, of California; H. W. Rogers, of Jefferson, Texas; Michael Carroll, James M. Levy, Mike Brown, of St. Louis; Edward Barber, of New Orleans; T. H. McConough, William Ohean, Jerry Mack, of St. Louis; K. J. Siae and wife, of Leavenworth; Ellen Ryan, of Atchison, Kansas; D. H. Abernethy, Bartlett, Tennessee; G. W. Reed, of St. Louis; Benjamin Wilson and wife, of Hickman, Ky.; A. L. Paxton and mother, of Philadelphia; G. L. Dow, of Dyer county, Tenn.; James A. Cameron, of St. Louis; S. S. Myers, of Somerset county, Pa.; Daniel Falconer, colored, of St. Louis; Rachel Hanley, colored, of Memphis; James Coyne, of St. Louis; W. R. Leagus, of Concordia, Ill.; J. Landen, of Hingham, Ohio; J. A. Lapp, John Winders and Edward Pinkhouse, New York, Ind.; Eli Miller, Valley City, Ind.; James W. Harman, Bolesville, Ark.; Samuel Cunningham, Leavenworth, Ind.; F. McCartney, Pilot Knott, Mo.; P. M. League, Illinois; Lee Potter, Quincy, Ill.; P. Maughan, St. Louis; Edward Tallier, Calro William Smith, Louisville; Martin White, Timothy Young, Chicago; John J. Hall, St. Louis; J. Harper, Memphis; John Barber, Nashville.

Badly hurt—Pilots Joseph W. Bryan and George Ritchie, St. Louis; Engineers George Reed and George Blank; chambermaid, Kate Murphy; Mike Bayler, Pennsylvania; Charles Keny, St. Louis; George Bous, Uniontown, Ky.; Charles Hudson, Wisconsin; George Johnson, Calro; Mrs. Captain Broslaki, hurt in the head and chest, and her little sister Virginia, arm sprained; Mary Miller, nurse, badly scalded. Both pilots were badly scalded and bruised.

The following were lost—Mates Miller Allen, of New Orleans, and Joe Blank; John Bowman, first clerk; second and third chambermaids; Miss Paxton, of Philadelphia, and Mary Carr, a seamstress, of St. Louis; Dan Starke, a well known pilot, of Aurora, Ind.; two barkeepers; F. Julian, wife and child, of Concordia, Ill.; two stewards, two porters; J. R. Russell, wife and son, of Jefferson, Texas. Two of a negro and a German, the latter about twenty-five years old, dressed in gray jeans pants, were brought down on the Excelsior.

The officers of the Excelsior saw several bodies on the wreck, under the debris, but the wounded were suffering so much from the cold that they did not wait to recover them. Captain Broslaki says that he had forty-five cabin and forty deck passengers on board, and thinks that at least sixty were lost.

The boat had 300 tons of freight, including 1,200 bales of cotton, taken on board here. The boat was about ten years old and valued at \$80,000. Insured in St. Louis for \$50,000.

On the arrival of the survivors here they were taken to the different hotels, where every attention was shown them by the citizens. Large numbers of the British and American consuls, and many of the first citizens, were present to receive them. The first clerk, Bowman, was killed instantly. Among the last are J. Allen, wife and child; M. Swedenborg, a German, and Henry Hines, of Cincinnati, and Mrs. Harman, two daughters, son and niece, of Cove Creek, Arkansas.

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## SHIPPING NEWS.

## Almanac for New York This Day.

Sun rises. .... 7 13 | Moon sets, morn 1 16  
Sun sets. .... 5 14 | High water, morn 2 20

## PORT OF NEW YORK, JANUARY 28, 1871.